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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CREW OF A WRECKED STEAMER.

Singapore, April 24.
The steamer *Phylla* has brought in the captain and crew of the s.s. *Gaper Shell*, who had been wrecked off the African coast.

SINGAPORE DOCTOR HONOURED.

Singapore, April 24.
Dr. Bardhan, Assistant Pathologist at the Hospital, has been presented by His Excellency the Governor with the badge and sanad of the title of Rai Sahib granted to him by the Government of India.

A SHIPPING DELAY.

Singapore, April 24.
The British India steamship *Fultala*, with mails on board, had to put back to port with a burst steam pipe. She re-sailed in the afternoon.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF DR. TIMOTHY RICHARD.

London, April 20.
The death is announced of Doctor Timothy Richard, M.D., Litt. D., the well known Baptist Missionary, aged 74 years. Dr. Richard saw much service in China. He was Public Almoner in the greatest famine in history, lecturer to Mandarins, adviser to the Governor of Shanai and to the Emperor Kuang Hsu. He was chosen by the Chinese to represent them in the arbitration after the Boxer Trouble. He had many Chinese decorations and was given the rank of Mandarin of the first grade. With his colleagues he published more than 300 books.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

Calcutta, April 11.
The week-end passive resistance demonstrations, which the Marwaris began by interfering with tram-car passengers, the closing of shops and a taxicab strike, culminated in serious rioting in the Indian quarter. Several Europeans were assaulted. The police were stoned and some officers were injured. The military were called out and compelled to fire, causing a dozen casualties, after which order was restored. The military are guarding the Indian quarter.
From Lahore several agitators have been deported to an unknown destination. The General commanding told the shopkeepers that unless they open within forty-eight hours their shops will be forced and the contents auctioned.
At Simla on the 15th a mob at Gagrauwala in the Punjab attacked a train and wrecked the railway station. Aeroplanes from Lahore bombed and machine-gunned the crowd.
London, April 20.
The Press Bureau says the Viceroy telegraphed to-day that all is quiet at Lahore. A number of people are coming in repentant. A mob today attacked the station of Narobi. The Bengal State Offences Regulation has been extended to Gujrat District. Railway communications have been restored. Mobile columns are working and arrests have been made. In the North West Frontier Province nothing is reported. In Delhi the shops are open. All is quiet in Bombay Presidency. Two agitators distributing inflammatory leaflets were arrested. From Calcutta nothing is reported.

CANTON TIMES.

Comm. Z. H. Volpicelli, Consul General for Italy, at Canton will soon leave here for Italy. The Hon. Mr. Tsen Chun-shuan, and the Hon. Mr. Wu Ting-fang, Administrative Directors of the Constitutional Government and other prominent leaders will accord him a farewell reception on Saturday next, April 26, at the Government Buildings.

By order of the Civil Governor, the Financial Commissioner has appropriated a sum of \$5,000 to the Athletic Party to the Eastern Olympiad. But the Provincial Treasury is so empty that even this small amount of \$5,000 had to be borrowed from Mr. Chan Lim-pak, Comptroller of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Cie. Gle. d'Extreme-Orient, a new French Silk Co., will be opened early next month in the French Concession, Shameen. Mr. J. J. Pasquier is appointed as the manager, and Mr. Wong King Chuen, a wealthy merchant has obtained the comradship of the company. Mr. Pasquier is now a guest at the Victoria Hotel.

With the exception of several cases which had been withdrawn by the plaintiffs, the cases of the Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shameen, against a number of German debtors for over-drawing from the said Bank the sum of more than \$370,000, with interest, at last came to an end a few days ago, when the Local Court of Justice gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs. Mr. H. Y. Loo, M. A. Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants were not defended by lawyers.

Chinese merchants in Siam have sent in an appeal to the Civil Governor requesting that steps be taken to prevent the Siamese Government from interfering with the freedom of the Chinese residents there as it happened recently that the Siamese authorities interfered with the Chinese schools and compelled the Chinese children to study the Siamese language instead of Chinese. The Chinese residents in Siam have appointed a delegation to come to Canton to place the matter before the Canton Government.—Canton Times.

KEEP TO THE PAVEMENT.

CONSTABLE FINED FOR EXCEEDING HIS DUTY.

A cross-summons for assault was to-day brought by Mr. J. M. d'Almada Remedios against the Indian constable in connection with the recent case in which he was fined \$9 on a charge of assaulting the constable when the latter ordered him to "keep to the pavement." The constable was fined \$2 on the cross-summons, it being found that he used unnecessary force in the execution of his duty.

His Worship, in giving his decision, said that at the previous hearing, the only evidence he could go on was that of the two witnesses in the case of assault. He afterwards enquired from the C.S.P. to what extent the latter could rely on the Indian constables, and the information given was to the effect that Mr. Wolfe could not always rely on the Indians to act according to their instructions. His Worship believed that in the present case the Indian had exceeded his instructions. His Worship thought, when the case first came up, that the Indian was acting within his instructions in regulating pedestrian traffic crossing the road. His Worship now came to the conclusion that it would be right not to convict the defendant Remedios for assaulting the Police because the Indian constable had exceeded his duty in the beginning in using force about it. For that reason he (his Worship) was prepared to hold that the Indian had exceeded his duty in his instructions, and that he was to blame for the trouble which had been caused. His Worship rather thought at the time that the Indian constable was right, but he gathered afterwards that he was not justified in his actions. He would, therefore, regard the defendant Remedios as discharged. Having regard to the fact that the Indian exceeded his duty in using unnecessary violence towards Remedios and in bringing him to the Station, his Worship thought that the Indian should pay a small sum as a fine, or that the penalty which had been inflicted on the defendant should be transferred to the Indian constable, to mark that it was not necessary for him to use so much force in any cases of this sort.

Mr. Shenton said that they were quite satisfied with the decision. They were not vindictive in any sense of the word.
His Worship said that there was reason to inflict a fine on the constable. It was to make the constables more careful.

The Indian constable was fined \$2 on the cross-summons and was cautioned by the Magistrate.

WAR MEMORIAL SCHEME.

SUGGESTIONS STILL COMING IN.

The War Memorial scheme is not now being so keenly discussed in the Press as some time ago. About fifty suggestions have been sent in, and practically every day the War Memorial Committee is receiving further suggestions. Regarding the proposed Government grant, it is believed that Hon. Mr. Claud Severn has decided to wait until the new Governor arrives. The Memorial will most likely cost a million dollars, and it is thought that the Government grant should be at least half-a-million.

Before deciding anything, the War Memorial Committee will call a meeting of all the Sub-Committees, so that everybody will have an opportunity of speaking for his scheme.

The Peace-Celebrations Committee is now busy collecting subscriptions, and already \$30,000 has been raised.

SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

SOME TIPS.

Owing to two Gymkhana having to be run through within one month, the training has been very much upset and probably some outsiders may come in on Saturday. The rain has interfered with the training and the course has been heavy. Consequently the gallops took place yesterday on the sand or heavy course.

An "Early Bird" gives the following tips—

First Race—Morning Star.
Second Race—Macdon.
Third Race—Grey Mouse or Rochester.
Fourth Race—Dusky.
Sixth Race—Viola.
Seventh Race—Pink Eye or Mountain Ford.

YESTERDAY'S GALLOPS.

Tytan Chief, 3/4 mile.—36.35, 1.09, 1.42.
Flyford, M. Ford and Maybe, 3/4 mile.—42.25; 1.18; 1.51-2.5.
Seyhoon, 3/4 mile.—49; 1.32; 2.12.
Love Joy, 3/4 mile.—last 1/2.—23.25; 1.8-2.5.
Pink Eye, 1 mile.—37.25; 1.14; 1.5; 1.50 1/5; 2.25-2.5.
Rochester, 3/4 mile.—34.25; 1.6-3.5.
Catford, 3/4 mile.—42; 1.17; 1.49-3.5.
Swallow, 1 mile.—40.45; 1.18; 1.4; 1.52 1/5; 2.22-3.5.
Grey Mouse.—40; 1.18; 1.50.
Reg Dahlia, 1 1/4 mile.—51; 1.56; 2.22; 3.01; 3.34.
Viola and Second Fiddle, 1 mile.—35; 1.10-2/5; 1.45; 2.17-4/5; 2.20.
Morning Star and W. Worker, 3/4 mile.—37.25; 1.9-4/5; 1.44.
Salamander, 3/4 mile.—36; 1.10; 1.42-2.5.
B. Daylight, 3/4 mile.—39; 1.14; 1.45-2.5.
Smoke Box, 1 mile.—39; 1.14; 1.49-3/5; 2.25.
Meymoon, 1 mile.—36; 1.10; 1.43; 2.2-3.5.
Alexander, 3/4 mile.—38; 1.13; 2/5; 1.45.

SHANGHAI FIRE BRIGADE.

TO BE REORGANISED.

The Council's decision to reorganise the Fire Brigade on the basis of merging the voluntary firemen into a body of paid employees, and concentrating the existing departments of the Brigade at the newly established Hongkew Station, has brought about some friction in the Brigade (says the *Shanghai Gazette*).

Without going into the causes of friction, or the merits of a paid as against a voluntary system of fire service, it is sufficient to note that no great city in the world which has tried both systems, has ever reverted to the voluntary system after having once abandoned it.

Changes from the voluntary to the paid systems in many of the large cities of the United States resulted in riots and disturbances of various kinds, but the system was adopted, and now it would in all probability cause riots if an attempt were made to restore the old system.

That a voluntary system should be in force in Shanghai, has been a matter of comment on the part of strangers, and Shanghai has been dubbed "slow" in this matter. The service rendered by volunteers is most disinterested, and considering that they are not all times at the Stations, is beyond reproach. There is, however, the question of new methods, specially trained men and officers, care and supervision of apparatus, with rigid discipline incident to a paid department, which must be taken into consideration in any proposal to reorganise the Brigade.

It seems to be purely a matter of deciding the best thing to do, and that is up to the Council.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT FOR REUNION.

When last the *Observer* dealt with the question of the Schleswig Danes it was only possible to sketch the general lines of the new settlement, writes a correspondent. However, it was already then obvious that Danish claims would be based on the self-determination of the peoples (as laid down by the Rigsdag's resolution of October 23), and consequently, the procedure suggested by the Schleswig Danes themselves has been generally accepted as the right one in Denmark. The aims of this policy, which was proclaimed on November 17 by the Controlling Council of the *Voters Union* (the political organisation of the Schleswig Danes) are as follows:—

In North Schleswig proper (bounded to the south by a line running across the peninsula between points situated north of Flensborg and south-west of Tondern) a general plebiscite was demanded. Outside the towns where some 20 per cent speak German, this part of the country is almost exclusively Danish in language and overwhelmingly Danish in sentiment. The southern districts of the sparsely populated moor lands in the central part of the peninsula have at the later elections to the Berlin Reichstag—shown German majorities in half a score of parishes. But even if the votes will be cast in the same way when the pressure of Prussian officialdom has been removed, still some 75-80 per cent. of the population in North Schleswig proper are sure to vote for re-union with Denmark.

It is consequently on the cards that these parts will be redeemed, but the line mentioned above does not correspond with the boundary between the Danish and the German tongue; while the starting-points of the linguist in the coastal regions roughly coincide with the divide between North and Middle Schleswig, the Danish-speaking districts form a salient towards the south in the central parts, and though in former years Danish sympathies have never been pronounced down there, a movement for re-union with Denmark has gained strength in the northern and eastern parishes of this salient since the revolution in Germany made it possible for the inhabitants to voice their sentiments.

Due attention will, of course, be given to this movement, and the North Schleswig Danes have suggested that these rather mixed districts are not to be treated as a whole, but that a particular vote ought to be taken in the individual parishes. Especially in these districts safeguards against interference with the polling must, however, be found, because the German element has already resorted to violence and tried to break up Danish meetings.

At present, however, the future allegiance of Flensborg is the point at issue. The town has about 60,000 inhabitants, and some 90 per cent. of these are German-speaking, but an active Danish minority is conducting a determined campaign for re-union with their race, and meetings are held in support of this demand in Denmark proper; a petition for retrocession signed by 3,401 of the townspeople (male and female) has been forwarded to the Copenhagen Government; but if the population of Flensborg themselves do not pronounce decidedly for incorporation with Denmark the town will hardly be claimed by the vast majority of the Danish people, and so far public manifestations apparently point to the effect that the plurality of the inhabitants are in favour of the connection with Germany. Apart from Flensborg a population of some 150,000 to 170,000 is likely to be redeemed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE POLICE RESERVES.

Sir,—I had no desire to encroach a second time on your valuable columns, amongst the Police Reserves, but, since the leaderettes in your papers of the 23rd and 24th inst. and the letter of "Willing to Carry On" tend to create the mistaken impression that all grumblers are slackers and men who were pressed into service, I cannot refrain from doing so lest I be considered one of the same class.
I joined up voluntarily in 1915, whilst the Corps was in its infancy, and have performed every duty allotted to me. In addition, I have performed many extra voluntary duties and attended every drill, musketry practice and inspection. My record is a clean one, and I may safely say I have always been relied upon for extra voluntary work. Yet, Mr. Editor, I am disappointed for the same reasons that have made 80 per cent. of the force likewise, ("Willing to Carry On," please note the percentage).
Though I am pleased to learn through your columns that the search supervising duties will be shared equally by all, yet it does appear preposterous that the regulars cannot spare four or five men for what duties and thereby give the whole force a well-earned rest.

Yours etc.

"DISGUSTED."

Hongkong, April 25, 1919.

Sir,—Awaiting Discharge" sounded the right note when he said that "Willing to Carry On" may be one of the "favoured ones."

For writing something to the same effect to his *pony-punt* a P. C. was disciplinarily tried and severely reprimanded.

A casual glance at the names of the N. C. O's and *pony-pants* of one of the Platoons would bring home to the most uninitiated the saying "blood is thicker than water" when one sees the similarity of some of the surnames.

Slackers or no slackers, this mode of recommending for promotion, by Platoon Commander and others, one's "brudder or brudder's brudder" is not a healthy game in an organisation like the Police Reserve, and is it a wonder to Mr. "Willing to Carry On" that there is such a lot of discontent in the force? Thanking you for the space in your paper.

Yours etc.

R. Z. N.

Hongkong, April 25, 1919.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Peking, April 24.
The question of Siam's ill-treatment of Chinese merchants has been referred to Paris by the Foreign Ministry.

The Chihli Assembly telegraphed President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando yesterday, requesting their assistance in the recovery of Kiaochow.

Luk Ching-cheong, head delegate in Paris, has wired stating that in the disposal of enemy warships, China is entitled to four submarines. He requests that officers be sent to take charge of these submarines.

The Finance Ministry has granted a charter for the incorporation of the Sino-American Bank.

Shanghai, April 24.
The President has hinted to the members of the New Parliament that they should find a way of dissolving themselves or else let the Shanghai Conference decide their fate. Following the President's lead, the Premier wrote the Lower House saying the Shanghai Conference had power to discuss the question of Parliament.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$s 4.15-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—cloudy. Barometer: 29.87. Temperature 2 p.m.—76. Humidity 2 p.m.—90.

— LEST WE FORGET.

Something like 200,000 natives had been done to death by the Germans. The brutality of the German soldiers towards their native porters was shocking. These porters were overburdened, and when one became exhausted he was shot in cold blood. When hostilities began the Germans seized all the native clergy and teachers. The native priest was put in chains and compelled to work on the roads, while the clergy and teachers were pressed into service as porters, and many of them died from exhaustion and disease. The treatment of the Indian prisoners of war captured in the early months of the war was most disgraceful. Improper food was provided, and when large numbers of them fell sick, a callous indifference was shown towards them, and the proportion of deaths was an alarming one.
—Statement made by the Rev. Clement O. Andrews, one of a party of British missionaries in German East Africa who have since arrived in London, to a representative of the "Times." Published January 22, 1917.

Chang Jok-tum, Tsuchu of Fengtein, has replied to the On Rook Party which asked for protection for the new Parliament, saying defence matters on the Mongolian border are more important than an internal quarrel. He is even thinking of recalling all troops and concentrating his attention on this question.

Luk Wing-tung's delegate interviewed the President and submitted Luk's proposal regarding the reduction of troops, requesting that the expenses for that purpose be borne by the Central Government.

Yesterday the Conference continued the committee discussion regarding the administrative, financial and reorganisation questions. Concerning the financial question, they made particular reference to the question of how to draw dividing lines between the nation and local taxes. All the delegates approved the suggestions made and decided to include this question in the local administration question for thorough consideration.

A certain Northern party has made strong efforts to advocate abolishing the post of Vice President, on the ground that all recent troubles in the country have been caused by the strife for the Vice Presidency.

A BRAVE PIANIST.

During an interval at a military ball at Fanny Stratford, the pianist, Mr. Arthur Lampill, of Wolverton, went outside and fell over some barbed wire, breaking his leg. He returned to the ball room and, although in great pain, played through the remainder of the programme. He was then taken to Northampton Hospital, where he died from the injuries received.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY

Aladdin at the Royal Naval Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre.—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Gymkhana Club.—Second Meeting at Happy Valley.
The Howitt Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal.—The Man from Toronto.—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre.—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

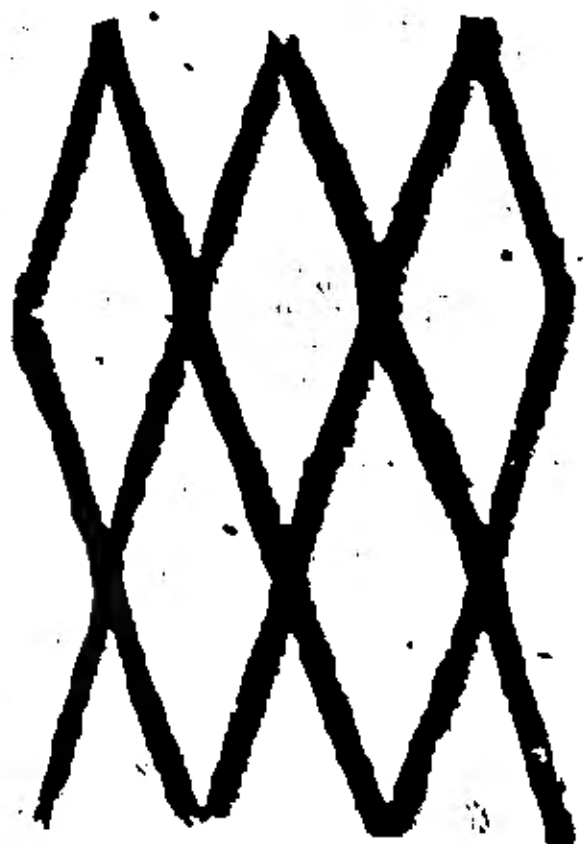
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PALESTINE.

AS SEEN BY A FLIER.

"Arabia" and "Bedouins" are words of a strange colour and an old, old sound; "Cherif" and "berous" are new entirely to a lot of us; and about "Mecca" and "Palestine" and "Nazareth," "Mesopotamia," "Jerusalem," and "Damascus," there is a rich and old-gold glamour which unites them utterly for casual, current use. They are brooded too heavily for wearing every day. So it is strange, even after all our war-time training, to hear them falling rapidly and matter-of-factly from the lips of a boy in the light blue uniform of the British Royal Air Force, a small and extremely young-looking pilot who, looks lost, and alienated when sunk in the deep cushions of a chair in the lounge of the Hotel Vanderbilt. This is Capt. Alan Bott, who flew first in France, and then in Palestine and Syria, where he went with General Allenby's army to fight Turks in the Holy Land.

But one who flies over a country—even such a rocky, difficult country as Palestine and so set apart by tradition—and sees it spread below quite openly on sunny morning and moonlit nights, set up a kind of intimacy with it. Nazareth from above may seem as natural as London or Chicago. "It is a wonderful country to fly over," said Captain Bott, but the wonder for him comes not from the brocade and old-gold tradition, but from the actual beauty of the land, from the bright and subtly woven colours of that strange creature called the Arab, and the daily

life of the cities in which he dwells.

The Arab, he says, a wonderful chap, intelligent and worth working for when the blight of the Turk is off him, with a way of being comradely, a high sense of humour, and a strict stern honour all his own.

There was a famous Arab chieftain, he said, "a picturesque old bird, who had had twenty-eight wives and been wounded thirteen times and had killed seventy-five men in single combat. He had been in sorts of raids all over Arabia and Syria. The Sherif of Mecca, most direct descendant from Mohammed, gave a dinner in honour of the amalgamation of all the tribes from Arabia to southern Syria when the heads of the tribes came to swear their fealty. And after this old bird had eaten two courses he left the dinner, and the sound of hammering on stone could be heard outside. Then he came in and mumbled, 'Pray, pardon me for having presumed to sit down with you and eat with Turkish teeth. He had taken out his Turkish teeth and smashed them on the stone, and he could eat no more of dinner. But later they got him some from an Egyptian dentist.

"They are fond of the British," he said. "An Englishman can travel in any part of Arabia and not be molested, except, perhaps, by the Bedouins who would kill a man for an old shirt or his boots. The Bedouin is different from the other Arabs. He wanders over his sand and lives, no one knows how. He has no conception of numbers above ten and knows nothing about time except by the sun. He is brave and lawless, and he is often starving."

As for the Turk, he said: "Everywhere they go becomes a desert. But Mesopotamia and Syria, now that they are irrigated, will be as rich as Egypt, with three crops a year. The country will go back to what it was before the blight of the Turks came on it."

Captain Bott tells enthusiastically of the work of the Army under Col. T. E. Lawrence, a young Oxford don, who started out as a lieutenant, who put on the Bedouin dress and went to the Cherif of Mecca, and with the Chief's son, Feisal, who is now representing the Arabs at the Peace Conference, organised the different tribes into one army, living among them as one of them, and coming up for conferences with Gen. Allenby in his flowing robes and his berous, which is the headress most in vogue.

"While Gen. Allenby was having the scrap in Palestine proper," Captain Bott said, "Lawrence and the Arabs were tearing up the German railroads with their bare hands. And he led them up the long track of the desert to Deraa, a railroad junction, where they round up the Fourth Turkish Army. When I was taken to be interrogated by the Germans in Nazareth, one of them said to me 'These Arabs are giving up the fight with you. We have a letter from the Cherif saying there is no use, that we are the stronger, and they have given up.' I thought, of course, it was a damn lie. But when another British officer told me that he had been told the same by the head of the Fourth Turkish Army, I began to believe it. Not until I got back to London did I see Lawrence, and I asked him what ever that story was and whether it was true and he said, 'I wrote those letters myself, so that the Turks would lay off us.' And it worked."

Captain Bott's own adventures were many and various. He got to Palestine just after the fall of Jerusalem, landing at Jaffa, having first flown around the Sphinx and the Pyramids and circled over the desert as far as the Temples of the Kings at Karnak. His joy was to fly over to Nazareth and do "low strafing," which scared the Mohammedan soldiers badly, bombing the signal stations, and "sitting" on the airdromes so that no German planes could go up for signalling, while the British cavalry went up and captured Nazareth. It was on April 24 last year that Captain Bott was fighting two German planes, when two others, which were "hiding in the clouds," shot into his petrol tank and he came down, with his machine afire, on the rocks. "There are no landing places in Palestine," he said.

For awhile he was confined in the Austrian hospital at Tul-Keran south of Damascus, fifteen miles from the sea. When he tried to escape in a little boat he was brought back and put into a slimy dungeon in Nazareth under the fort, and, after another frustrated attempt at getting away, to a mud village in the heart of Asia Minor, where he had a loaf of bread and three eggs a day. But through the gullibility of Turkish doctor who thought the fits that Bott threw were real, he was sent to Constantinople, where, with the aid of a woman spy, a German passport, and the bridge across the Bosphorus into the Turkish city of Stambul, he and an Australian captain finally escaped. For three weeks they masqueraded there in Stambul, Bott as a German, the Australian as a dirty old Arab, and another British officer as a young European girl.

The story of all this, and of how they all got away on a Russian tramp steamship in a little room which had six inches of bilge water in it, landed at Odessa, and finally at the British Mission at Sofia, will make very good listening in Capt. Bott's lectures, along with the story of the Allenby campaign and the general subject of flying in Palestine. His first lecture in New York was illustrated by pictures he took during his flights. For, after getting well, he went back to Syria again and flew over Damascus; and the land which stretched below him there was, he says, the most beautiful he has ever flown across, with the rivers and the desert and the hills.

THE BAN ON RUBBER FOOTWEAR.
A meeting of British importers of rubber footwear from America and Canada and of British manufacturers of these articles was held at the American Chamber of Commerce recently, to consider steps for the removal of the embargo on imports in view of the shortage of rubber footwear here. The proceedings were private and it was stated later that no decisions had been arrived at.

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NORTHCLEFFE AND KITCHENER.

BY MAJOR-GEN. SIR F. MAURICE.

Owing to my absence in Paris I have only just had an opportunity of reading Lord Northcliffe's famous article in the *New Illustrated* of Feb. 15 on Mr. Lloyd George. In this article occurs the following passage: "The British nation is generous towards those who serve it well. It allows good service to wipe out past weakness or error; and it is right in this. It did not recall Mr. Lloyd George's silence in 1915, when it was whispered about, and known for a certainty, that by failing to send our Armies in France the high explosive for which Sir John French (then Commander-in-Chief) was repeatedly asking, Lord Kitchener was endangering our chances of victory."

This is a repetition of the attacks made upon Lord Kitchener by Lord Northcliffe's papers in May, 1915. Those attacks were then so far justifiable that they were an attempt to rouse the country to a sense of the dangers of a very perilous situation. It is notorious that at that time there was a grave deficiency of heavy guns, of high explosive shell, and of munitions of all kinds. It is, at least, excusable that Lord Northcliffe did not stop to inquire too nicely who was responsible for this state of affairs. Further, Lord Kitchener was then alive, and was able to defend himself if he thought fit to do so. Now he is dead, and Lord Northcliffe has had ample time in which to investigate the truth of this charge, which he repeats.

KITCHENER'S VISION.

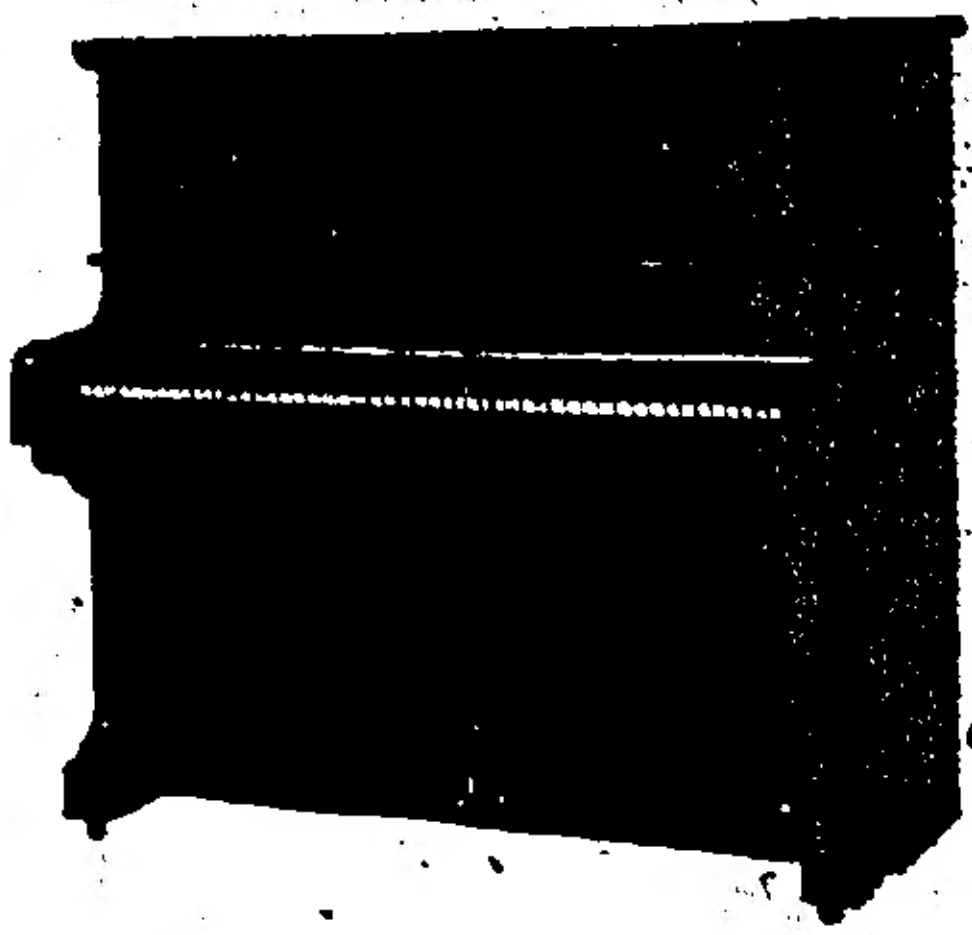
Lord Kitchener was called to the War Office by Mr. Asquith on the outbreak of war. He was not a magician, and he could not at a touch provide the vast machinery and establishments required to equip a nation in arms, but he could and did foresee, what no one else foresaw, that in order to win the war we should have to arm and train the manhood of the nation.

Neither he nor any other soldier in Europe had, however, conceived of a war in which guns would be in action all day and every day. In previous wars collisions between the opposing forces had been incidents; in this they were permanently in touch, and needed for their daily work as much ammunition as had in the past sufficed for a great engagement. I remember well hearing of Lord Kitchener's look of horror when he heard that on the morning of March 10, 1915, at Neuve Chapelle, the first and least of our battles in trench warfare, our guns had fired off more ammunition than had been expended during the whole of the South African war. The Germans had not supposed that such masses of shell would be required, and they attribute their failure in 1914 largely to the fact that they ran short of ammunition; our French comrades were equally surprised, and Sir John French, who as Chief of the Imperial General Staff before the war was responsible for our preparations, had not supposed that we should be insufficiently provided with shell. All armies engaged had, in fact, to learn by experience what the new conditions entailed.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PART.

None the less Kitchener did at once proceed to expand our manufacture of guns, shells, and other munitions. In October, 1914, Mr. Asquith appointed a Special Munition Committee of the Cabinet, of which Mr. Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, was a member, to assist the War Office in these matters. The first warning as to the seriousness of our position came, not from Lord Northcliffe, but from Lord Kitchener, who, on March 13, 1915, stated in the House of Lords that owing to such difficulties as "absence, irregular time-keeping, slack work, and the temptations of drink," the output of munitions was insufficient to supply "the enormous demands, not only of ourselves, but of our Allies," and he added, "I can only say that the supply of war material is causing me very serious anxiety." He said further, "This output can only be obtained by a careful and deliberate organisation of the whole resources of the country." Mr. Asquith's Government recognised that it would be beyond the power of the War Office to carry through alone such an organisation, to obtain the necessary labour, smooth our Labour

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GENERAL NEWS.

NEW CANAL CONTROLLER.

Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice has retired from the post of Chairman of the Canal Control Committee, and the President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. Sydney Preston to succeed him. Mr. Preston has been Inspector-General of Irrigation in India.

MR. KIPLING AT A WEDDING.

Miss Cecil Bailey, daughter of Sir Abe Bailey, and god-daughter of the late Cecil Rhodes, was married recently at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, to Major W.F. Christie, R.A.M.C. Mr. Rudyard Kipling gave the bride away in the absence of Sir Abe Bailey, who is at present in South Africa. Her train of white satin, which, like the rest of the wedding-gown, was draped with Limerick lace, was carried by Miss Mary Bailey, her step-sister, and Miss Sylvia Christie, sister of the bridegroom, both little girls wearing pale pink frocks, with pink veils held by wreaths of leaves.

NO CHEAPER WINES.

Although port wine is now arriving in considerable quantities there is not yet enough on the market to meet the demand, and prices show little sign of declining. Regarding the scarcity, a wine merchant explained to a representative of the *Daily News* that after its arrival it requires time to become acclimatised. Some months at least are necessary before it is fit for consumption, and some wine requires to be kept years in bottle. During the war large quantities of wine were lost through enemy submarines. In the last few months before the armistice 600,000 dozens were destroyed in this way. As to the high price, it was explained that the first cost of wine has gone up in some cases as much as 400 per cent. Whereas before the war it cost no more than 30s. to bring a pipe of port from Oporto to London, the freight extra and insurance charges increased this price to £30. It is true that freight and insurance are now going down, but the cost of bottling is double what it was, and in addition to this and the great increase in the first cost there is a shortage in all wine-producing countries. "I do not think, therefore," the authority added, "there can be cheap wine until there have been plentiful vintages."

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1919.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S FUTURE.

There was a time, before the war, when Mr. Lloyd George used to wage bitter war against the classes, the landowners and the inordinately rich members of the community. In those days, he was not the popular idol that he has since become. His Liberalism took on such a vivid complexion that it was scarcely distinguishable from out-and-out Socialism, and in more than one quarter it was suggested that he might one day become the first Labour Premier of Britain. Much water has flowed beneath the bridges since that time, and in the hurly-burly of politics Mr. Lloyd George has come to the top, not as a Labour Premier, it is true, but as the Coalition Prime Minister. During the war, he showed that he was the right man in the right place; his energy and unbounded enthusiasm placed him on the top rung of the ladder, and few there were who disputed his right to the place.

Quite recently we have had a General Election, and there is not the least doubt that the voters, in sending back Mr. Lloyd George with increased power, did so from the standpoint that it was right and proper that the Coalition, whose efforts had made victory possible, should be entrusted with the task of settling the terms of peace. But now that the presentation of the peace terms is within sight, there arises the question of the Premier's political future. We know that he has as his present colleagues men with whom he can have little, if any, political sympathy, and the point is whether on the big questions of reform which are pending he can run in harness with the present Cabinet. In regard to Tariff Reform, of which he was formerly a staunch opponent, it is evident that he has trimmed his sails to his erstwhile political enemies, but the question is whether he will jeopardise his future political career by following this policy on other matters, or, on the other hand, whether the Unionists in the Cabinet will be prepared to water down their views so as to make them acceptable to a man of Mr. Lloyd George's outlook on life. It is true that during the war the Premier wielded an almost autocratic power and was given practically a free hand to do as he pleased. But these things were so from the very nature of the prevailing conditions. Has he in the circumstances lost any of his democratic ideals, or, from what he has seen and known of the people in the dark days of war, is he more than ever convinced of the urgent necessity of pushing forward long overdue reforms? The Asquithian Liberals will say, of course, that Mr. Lloyd George has badly compromised himself in the eyes of the progressive elements of the electorate by his association with the Unionists and Conservatives, but if any explanation is needed, the Premier would very well be able to argue that he took his political opponents under his wing because of national expediency at a critical moment in the country's history.

We now hear from Home that political folk see in Mr. Lloyd George's recent speech a resolve to free himself from the predominant Unionist influence in the House of Commons and to embrace the opportunity of taking up the leadership of the democratic elements which have strongly asserted themselves in the recent bye-elections. That would be the quickest and most effective method for the Premier to extricate himself from his present rather awkward situation, and it would once again reveal his political sagacity and his aptitude for keeping well to the front. It would also be a trifle awkward for the Asquithians, who have been doing a deal of crowing over the results of recent bye-elections. But if the Premier comes out as the democratic champion, what will there be to dissociate him from the Labourites? So maybe even yet we shall see Mr. Lloyd George as Labour Premier; who knows?

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

SHANGHAI'S WAR MEMORIAL.

Like Hongkong, Shanghai has been casting round for a suitable method of signifying its mindfulness of the successful termination of the war. Several suggestions have been made, but the question does not appear to have exercised the public mind to the same extent as in Hongkong, if one may judge from the correspondence on the subject, or the lack of it, in the Shanghai Press. One writer in a Northern contemporary outlines some appropriate schemes, any of which might be adopted and not form an inefficient memento of the great event, despite the fact that the scribe, after making the suggestions, proceeds deliberately to knock them, each and severally, on the head. Amongst the possible solutions of the problem are a statue at the foot of Avenue Edward VII, a triumphal arch at the junction of the same avenue and the Bund, the formation of a civic centre and the remodeling of the Public Gardens to form the "key" to any design that might be carried out in stone or bronze. Then comes the question as to whether the memorial shall be provided out of public funds or by private subscription, and then again, the question whether there shall be one memorial to represent the Chinese, French and British, or whether the three Allied nations shall each provide their own. All of which go to show that it is not only at Versailles that portentous problems have to be solved. However, we must leave Shanghai to settle the matter herself for we in Hongkong have not, so far, been able to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem.

MILITARY PARASITES.

In the middle and confusion of Chinese politics it is something gained that the Peking General Staff and the Ministry of War should approve of the Southern contention that military men should not interfere in politics, and that the military chiefs have been advised accordingly. But the point that will most naturally occur to one, apart altogether from the sincerity or otherwise of this endorsement, is whether the Peking Government has the power, even if it has the inclination, to keep the Tutchuns under control. These Tutchuns are the source of all the trouble in China at the moment; they are military parasites who take no heed of the central authority, and who, there is good reason to believe, are by no means above allying themselves with the enemies of China. As in Europe, so in China—militarism must be killed once and for all; as long as the Tutchuns hold sway there will be no peace or rest for the nation.

PLEASANT SPEECHES.

The speeches made at the St. George's Day dinner at the Hongkong Hotel on Wednesday night were of a singularly appropriate and exceedingly interesting nature. Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor proved himself to be no novice as a humorist, judging from the manner in which he interspersed a most instructive and engrossing resume of naval doings during the war with brilliant flashes of wit. In the course of his lengthy discourse, which it was impossible to report in the Press verbatim the Admiral told us many things which, up to Wednesday evening, had, to the lay mind, been insoluble puzzles, and had on many occasions during the war, brought to the tip of many tongues the query "What is our Navy doing?" The explanations given on certain matters proved to be so simple, yet so feasible, that one wondered, "Well, why on earth did I not think of that before?" The speech was a triumph in after-dinner oratory which would not have been missed by those present for a good deal. Mr. Bird was also in happy mood with many interesting anecdotes. The Hon. Mr. Holyoak's references to "Excellency the Officer Administering the Government" were received with vociferous applause and there was no room for doubt as to the public's feelings towards the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn in regard to the manner in which he has administered the affairs of the Colony during the past few months. His Excellency's speech was the *bon mot* of the evening and a reflection of his happy and genial temperament wherein perhaps lies the secret of his success as a Colonial Administrator.

DAY BY DAY.

IT TAKES TWO TO MAKE A QUARREL—BUT WHEN ONE IS WILLING, IT'S EASY ENOUGH TO FIND ANOTHER.

According to *Religio e Patria*, a pilgrimage to St. John's Island will take place next month.

The half-yearly general meeting of members of the Hongkong Jockey Club is to be held in the offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club to-morrow (Saturday) noon.

Yesterday there were notified six cases of plague (four fatal), two of cerebro-spinal meningitis (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of enteric fever. All were Chinese.

The U.S. cruiser New Orleans, commanded by Captain Lainer, U.S.N., arrived in the Harbour this morning. The cruiser will make a stay of about ten days and then proceed to Manila.

Among the passengers who arrived from London on the S.S. Saipo Maru are Messrs. P. F. S. Pullen, L. S. Stephens, H. B. Waring, K. W. Keley, D. Phillips and T. C. Howth.

The "Kung Ching," a steamship belonging to the Chinese Government Salt Revenue Department, which is now lying at the Yau-mati Bay, was to have been auctioned to-day by Messrs. Hughes and Hough, but the auction has been withdrawn.

Dr. F. Lindsay-Woods, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Tennis League informs us that owing to the paucity of entries, it has been decided by the Working Sub-Committee to confine those entries to one division this year. As a consequence, each Club will play every other Club once only.

The *Religio e Patria* in publishing a portrait of the late President of Portugal, Sr. Sidonio Pais, this month, inserts also an appeal from a Committee organised in Macao for raising funds for a monument to be erected in Lisbon, in memory of such an eminent and deserving President.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son have issued a new handbook of information for travellers landing at Hongkong. It is well produced and deals with Hongkong, Canton, the West River, Macao, Swatow, Amoy and Foochow. Visitors to the Colony will no doubt find the little booklet of much value.

H. E. Major General Sir Francis Ventris, Commanding the troops in South China, has informed the Shanghai Municipal Council by letter that he was unable to accept the Council's invitation to inspect the Corps, but that he had delegated a Field Officer to carry out the inspection on his behalf.

A fine of \$1,700 or in default three months' imprisonment, was to-day imposed by Mr. G. N. Orme on a Chinese who attempted to smuggle 15 taels of illicit opium to Canton. The Police, who found the drug secreted inside the man's hat, arrested him at the Kowloon-Canton Railway Station yesterday.

A Chinese was caught by a Preventive Officer in possession of lottery tickets. With a fine disregard for the fact that the tickets were found carefully concealed in his socks and trousers, this Chinese put forward the old excuse of "being given them to carry." The inevitable punishment was inflicted, a fine of \$100, or one month, being imposed.

TURKISH SWORD FOR LORD JELICOE.

Lord Jellicoe was presented with a Turkish sword by Commander Locker Lampson, M.P., when he presided at a lecture given by the latter, at Chelsea Town Hall, on his experiences in Russia. It was explained by Commander Lampson that while his armoured car squadron was fighting in Turkey quite a lot of loot was captured, and a special sword was selected as a gift for Lord Jellicoe, under whose command the unit was at the time. Unfortunately the sword went to the bottom of the sea on its way to England, but he asked His Lordship now to accept another sword, and a pistol, captured at the same time. Lord Jellicoe, in accepting the trophies, promised to keep them as a permanent souvenir of the great work done by the armoured cars in France, Turkey, Rumania and Russia.

ROBBIE'S LETTER.

TO HIS NEPHEW AT HOME.

Hongkong, April 23, 1919.
Dear Alick:

.....and so it would seem that Hongkong is for none of this extra Daylight business, that is always providing that the Constitutional Reform Association doesn't reopen the matter. That's no like-ly thing, for their new President's going to be very busy for the next year, and filling two jobs, except your getting paid for both, is a very tiring work. Holyoak said in connection with the Association's work last year, it was wise to make haste slowly, which is very true, for look at the terrible mess of things the Bolsheviks in Russia have made in their wild rush to get Constitutional Reform in one act. But he needn't be afraid, for all things considered, I don't think that we're likely to see many Mass Meetings at the City Hall within the next twelve months. But we'll let that flea stick to the wall anyhow.....

As I was saying, our embryo Unofficials in the Chamber of Commerce have included our clocks among things sacrosanct in Hongkong. I didn't care a curse which way it went for I would have got up at the same time in the mornings anyhow, though to be perfectly honest, I was looking forward to that extra poker-playing hour at bed-time. All the same, I hope that this will be a lesson to Shanghai not to presume too much and think that they're the only cock on the midden heap. No! that I think for a minute that Hongkong took the pet because Shanghai didn't send out a feller first, but all the same it'll learn them the next time not to take too much for granted. Though we can no longer call the streets our own and we've let every landlord in the place ride over us roughshod, yet we've some Dignity left, mind I'm telling ye.....

What pleased me most about the Daylight meeting was the fact that such a hard-bitten lot of commercial citizens should have received with such sympathy the plea on behalf of the babies. It was so well put by Beavis that he might for all the world have been introducing a delegation from the Amahs' Gdild. And you never know. The Hidden Hand is liable to break out anywhere. Maybe the Chamber had in view the possible danger of future commercial competition when the British Bouncing Baby of to-day would be the wide-girthed taipan of a generation hence. Onyhow, the motion was lost by a couple of votes. If the Gas and Electric Coy's representatives hadn't been present it would most likely have ended in a drawn game and then what would have happened?

.....for I see from the *Telegraph* fashion pictures that hobble skirts are coming in again. Why goodness alone knows, for isn't as if the fashions were being changed so as to save cloth. The short petticoat skirt of the past year may have been a bit chilly, but it allowed freedom of movement and certainly discouraged dirt, even if it did show to what extent deformity of feet prevailed among our womenfolk. Like all fashions though, it was overdone, for at the tail end of the craze, our budding Godivas were considered quite in order so long as they did actually display their knees. While, it lasted though, the Peeping Toms got good value for their money, but I've often thought that a few back-view snapshots would have put an effectual crimp in this abbreviated form of dress. It's better to conceal the thick ankle than a warm heart. Now, you always find plenty of folks that think it's the proper thing to poke fun at the womenfolk and their fashions, but I'm no inclined that way. It's a serious business for them and so it would be for you if you didn't dress like your kind and went about different from other lads. For a man to dress oddly means either a lot of nerve or a badly choked mental carburettor. Whether or no is neither here nor there, for nobody cares a curse onyway, but will a woman it's a different thing. It shouldn't be, of course, but it is, and there ye are. It's mighty curious, isn't it, that of all the animals it is the human female that does the attracting and that no so much 'wif' her physical qualities as by the aid of artificial plumes. Boiled down it would seem, for the better carrying out of the scheme of sex attraction, that woman must express herself through her clothes in a way as widely divergent as possible from that of

the male. Naturally such a process must be ever-changing and it must be the changes so often that causes womenfolk's dress to develop into the freakish. That's as it seems to me, all the tosh written by men, in women-magazines, to the contrary. Talking about the hobble skirt reminds me that I read something the other day where a lady's man on the question of fashion tried to trace the hobble skirt from the golden ankle chains of the days of Hannibal. Incidentally the last time women had this particular sort of covering, its origin was traced to the influence of the Japanese Kimono. That was just at the time of the Japanese Exhibition in London. You pay your money and take your choice. Well, anyhow, this chap would have us believe that the girls of that period minced along in chains in order to emphasise their gentle cuddly-me-do qualities and at the same time, accentuate the difference between them and the wide stepping uncouth male person. The modern hobble skirt is supposed to produce the same effect as the chains. Now you can prove anything to anybody, provided of course they're ignorant enough. If I read history aright, the short thin golden chains attached to the ankles of the Carthaginian maidens were there as a symbol of virtue rather than as a freakish method of attracting attention to their weak femininity. Now, old man Hamilear, the father of Hannibal, noticed that his daughter Salambo had been naughty, because of her broken ankle chains. The flappers in those days had to be careful, for if they didn't take a goldsmith round with them on such occasions, on reaching home, they were quietly strangled. As it was, Salambo went as a cheap job lot to one of her father's black friends. It didn't matter much anyhow, for she had the decency to introduce some nice fresh arsenic into her system on her wedding night, so her intended husband didn't feel particularly slighted after all. There might be some analogy between the chains and a yard wide skirt, but I wouldn't risk my reputation as the father of a family in being emphatic about it, but I don't think that we'll have the same kind of thing here. Purity campaigns are all very well in their way, but you need a chilled steel conscience to be a top notcher at that game, and the man or woman possessed of that sort of uncomfortable asset is generally too unsympathetic and narrow-minded to be worth heeding onyway. Singapore and Shanghai seem to have a few, though, and that sort of thing is very apt to spread. No! that I'm inclined, mind ye, to uphold our oldest established profession; but it makes me tremble to think of the flood of hypocrisy with which we would be overwhelmed if the Purist broke out here. The plague and influenza are bad enough in all conscience, but at worst they only disturb our sense of physical comfort. A Purity Palaver, on the other hand, would let loose such a lot of cant as would for years after make us blush for ourselves, even in the dark. I'm always a bit suspicious of the chap that goes round telling other folks what a fine chap he is. This is in effect what is done when someone gets up somewhere and condemns his fellow-folks. To indicate even by inference that you're any kind of species of the lily is no a matter for congratulation. As Burns said, 'you've aiblins ne'er been tempted.' On the other hand, the doctors must have many a quiet chuckle to themselves on recalling some consulting room confessions. If there was any danger of their speaking at times there would be less enthusiastic platform purists and more real reform. By the same token though, if there was less etiquette and more humanity in this very connection there would be less unhappy marriages in this world. There is perhaps the most tight-lipped Trades Union we've got and runs the confessional very close. Some folks can plunge into a vice campaign with the same kind of offhandness as your "makee learn" coolie would attempt to make meringues with nothing but a broken frying pan and an overweening sense of his own importance to see him through. Some folks, ostrich-like, think if they demand that bad houses be abolished that they've got hold of an original idea and that they've pushed forward the millennium a couple of notches. There's some sensible women, on the other hand, that instinctively see in these places a form of protection to their sex in general and their unmarried

SUGGESTED PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES.

The *Religio e Patria* for April, under the heading "Macao," writes as follows—

Having terminated the war and as soon as things are again in their normal state, large numbers of pilgrims will certainly flock to Lourdes from every part of the globe. Is it not possible to arrange a pilgrimage from this Colony to such a blessed sanctuary? Many of our compatriots resident in Hongkong, Shanghai and other parts in the Far East will no doubt be pleased to join in this grand manifestation of love and thankfulness to the Blessed Virgin, and it is simply just that Macao, noble by its ancient and glorious traditions and being one of the first cities of the world that rendered its sincere and filial devotion to our Lady of Lourdes, by presenting to her the beautiful and artistic lamp which is being kept in a prominent place in the main chapel of the splendid basilica of that city, should also go in a devout pilgrimage to that venerable and fortunate spot where the most Holy Mother of God appeared eighteen times, bestowing immense graces and favours on her song and on all those who have a tender love for her.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

For this match, to be played at Kowloon at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow, the home team will be—J. P. Robinson, D. M. Goodall, A. A. Claxton, H. H. Taylor, C. J. Stapleton, C. P. James, L. J. Blackburn, K. R. Macaskill, R. Pestonji, J. D. Birrell and H. Overy.

daughters in particular. Hunting down our unfortunate sisters is worse folly than letting a wound heal from the outside. A leper sometimes looks fine till you see his chest or his toe nails. However much we may wish it, we'll never do away with that sort of thing if we've got to depend on the efforts of man for its consummation. Until woman's position is made economically sound; until women are trained so that they can take their place in the world and not be dependent on the whim of men for their clothes, board and lodging; until women are paid a wage that will keep them in comfort, thus not making it necessary that their salary should be augmented in any shape or form; until mothers realise that their daughters are not so many places of merchandise to be offered in return for a good home to the likeliest young fellow that comes around; in short, until women realise that if they have nothing else but their personal charm to offer as a *quid pro quo*, the tendency of society must inevitably be in favour of an immoral life, legitimate or otherwise, as opposed to an independent and virtuous existence. I expect by the time all this comes about we'll be beyond caring anyhow, leaving in the meantime taken lessons in the art of whanging a harp while balanced on an under-sized pink-tinted cloud. Still, there's a 'quid' a lot that can be done while we're on the waiting list for our Heavenly Home. It's the obvious duty of every parent to tell their children as much as they know themselves about this sort of thing and the effects of self-indulgence. If they can't bring themselves to do it then let them hire a doctor to elucidate. Though modern doctors look on venereal disease like any other trouble, eschewing its immoral aspect that is—yet, I've sufficient faith in them to believe that they would as soon prevent as cure, all monetary consideration to the contrary. Teachers should have power to tell the youngsters before they leave school all there is to know on the subject. The kids are going to know anyhow, but isn't it better that they should know from a source which they can respect than pick up a smattering of irresponsible half truths and dirty innuendoes from their playmates?

Aye, it's a very delicate subject, to discuss in front of children, but when you think of it, it's no more indecent than some of the 'talk' that goes on round in our homes when our lady friends discuss in gruesome detail their ailments and operations. Some of them affairs are organ recitals, no tea parties.

Yours truly,
ROBT. MACWHITER.

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MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA STRAITS,
COLOMBO & PORT SAID

S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NELLORE	27th April	2nd June	10th June
NEURALIA	mid May		

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

HEJAZ	30th April	due Bombay about 20th May
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FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.

DILWAKA	5th May	Shanghai only
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Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	8 May	29 May
EMPERESS OF ASIA	29 May	16 June
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	26 June	14 July
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	9 July	30 July
EMPERESS OF ASIA	24 July	11 Aug.
MONTEAGLE	2 Aug.	26 Aug.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	21 Aug.	8 Sept.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	18 Sept.	6 Oct.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO-
HAMA Yokohama M. (TUES., 22nd
T. 12,340 Apr. at 4 p.m.NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO-
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SHANGHAI & KOBE.....

LONDON via Singapore, Penang,
Colombo, Suez and Port-Said Aizula M. (FRI., 2nd
T. 15,980 May, at noon.
Shidzuoka M. (SATUR., 17th
T. 15,980 May, at noon.MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam-
boanga, Thursday Is., Town-
sville, Brisbane & Sydney Nikko M. (THURS., 24th
T. 9,600 Apr. at 11 a.m.
Aki Maru (WED., 21st
T. 9,600 May at 11 a.m.NEW YORK via Muroran, San
Francisco, Panama, Colon and
Havana Tsuyama M. (WEDNES.,
T. 15,980 23rd April.BOMBAY via Singapore and
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ang and Rangoon Shinbu Maru (SUNDAY,
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Best sailings from Hongkong.

Suwa Maru MON., 5th May, at 11 a.m.

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NIPPON MARU	3rd May, from Yokohama.
YENYO MARU	6th May.
SHINYO MARU	23rd May.
SIBERIA MARU	24th May, from Yokohama.
PERSIA MARU	18th June.

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Steamers: Leave Hongkong: 3rd May, 15th July.

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Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW JAPANESE SERVICES.

A general meeting of the new
Kawasaki Steamship Company
was held on April 3, when it was
decided that the total capital of
Y30,000,000 be paid in and that
two lines be opened, one to Cal-
cutta and the other to America,
with 11 freight steamers of 9,000
tons each.

FIRE ON A SHIP.

Fire broke out in No. 1 hold of
the Kongsau Maru, which ar-
rived at Yokohama from Seattle
on April 4 at 1 a.m. on the 8th.
The flames were extinguished
with her own pumps, but a large
number of bales of raw cotton was
charred, and the damage is
estimated at between Y. 5,000 and
Y. 20,000.

A CAPTAIN HONOURED.

Captain J. McLean, master of
the s.s. Ramsay, owned by the
Sutherland Steamship Company,
Newcastle, has been awarded
the silver medal of Lloyd's
Committee for meritorious service
in attacking and sinking a sub-
marine in the Mediterranean on
April 27, 1918. The submarine
was disguised as a trader, and
the Ramsay sank her at the tenth
shot.

CAPTAIN MORTON PROMOTED.

According to information
obtained from the Manila office
of the Robert Dollar Company,
Capt. Morton, of the Melville
Dollar, has been promoted to be
the shore captain of the Canadian
Robert Dollar Company in Van-
couver, and Mr. Wright, formerly
first officer of the steamer Bessie
Dollar, has been assigned to take
the command of the steamer
Melville Dollar, relieving Captain
Morton.

VANCOUVER ENTERPRISES.

Seattle financiers have put
forward a proposal to construct at
Vancouver, a 22,000 ton steel dry
dock, together with shipbuilding
and repair plant involving an ex-
penditure of approximately \$300,-
000. They are prepared to
commence work immediately,
provided that the Dominion
Government subsidy of 4 1/2 per
cent. offered under the Dry Dock
Subsidies Act is forthcoming, and
that the Government of British
Columbia will guarantee the
principal and interest up to 55
per cent. of cost of the property.
The proposal is being submitted
forthwith to the Dominion and
Provincial Governments.

A JAPANESE LAW SUIT.

The Kobe Shinko Kisen Kai-
sha has instituted a suit for the
restitution of a sum of Y1,500,000
from the Asahi Shipyards Co. of
Osaka. It seems that the Kobe
Shinko Kisen Kaisha ordered a
steamer of 8,500 tons from the
Asahi Shipyards Co. and this
vessel was completed on Decem-
ber 30. At that time the ship-
ping market was in a state
of panic owing to the peace
slump and it is alleged that
the Kobe Shinko Kisen
Kaisha refused to take delivery
of the vessel on the ground that
the hull was only painted over
twice instead of four times, as
originally stipulated. When
ordering the vessel the shipping
company deposited a sum of
Y1,500,000 with the shipyard as
security, and is now taking
proceedings to recover this
amount.

NEW RIVER STEAMER.

The new str. Risvær was
launched recently at the Pootung
yard of the Shanghai Dock &
Engineering Co., Ltd. The Risvær
is of the Friederikstad type of
Norwegian standard ship, and
the last of the kind to be built
in China, the first being the
Solvaer launched last year by
the Dock Company and on com-
pletion engaged by the British
Government trading to and from
Great Britain during the war.
She will be equipped with the
latest appliances for the
quick-handling of cargo and
embodies the latest ideas in ship
efficiency. Her loaded dis-
placement is 5,000 tons, which
means that she will carry approx-
imately 3,000 tons of cargo. With
triple expansion engines she will
steam 10 to 11 knots on 1,600 h.p.
Her length is 277-ft., 42-ft. mould-
ed breadth, and 20-ft. moulded
depth. Her owners are Messrs.
Muller & Johnson, Bergen, Nor-
way. The main engines and boilers,
steam steering gear, steam win-
ches, steam windlass, evaporator,
winch condenser, Weir's type feed
pumps and heater and other
auxiliaries have all been contract-
ed by the builders in their own
workshops and the vessel is highly
finished and equipped for her
class.

SHIPPING.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
OHINKIANG & WUHU	Tamsui	27th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	27th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Tientsin	28th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Tian	29th Apr. at noon.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	Shansi	29th Apr. at 3 pm.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Hupoh	30th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	1st May at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and
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Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijiparas	Java	in port 24th Apr.	26th Apr.	Java
Tijiwong	Java	1st May	29th Apr.	Java
Tijkini	Java		1st May	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
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All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haihong... J. W. Evans ... SUN., 27th Apr. at 10 a.m.

Haitan ... A. H. Stewart ... TUES., 29th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Wosang	Fri., 25th Apr. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Chaksang	Sun., 27th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choyang	Sun., 27th Apr. at d'light.
TIENTSIN via Swatow,	Cheongshing	Sun., 27th Apr. at d'light.
Weihaiwei & Chefoo.		
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 27th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Tues., 29th Apr. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 30th Apr. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Fri., 2nd May at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 2nd May at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooshing	Fri., 2nd May at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 3rd May at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE: This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent
regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally
calling at Shanghai.All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, seasonal-
ly calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a United Kingdom passport accommo-
dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai.MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when
indicated.BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-
to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitum, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Duta.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"GRIFUKU MARU" Sunday, 27th April.
"AMUR MARU" 20th May. (Call Marseilles).
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"KASADO MARU" Tues. 5th May.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" 25th May.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"KASADO MARU" Tuesday, 6th May.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
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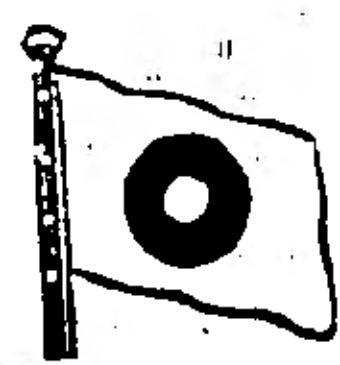
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Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	27, Apr.
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Shanghai	Tientsin	B. & S.	27, Apr.
Japan	Tientsin	J.C.I. L.	28, Apr.
Shanghai	Tientsin	B. & S.	28, Apr.
Shanghai	Tientsin	J. M. Co.	28, Apr.
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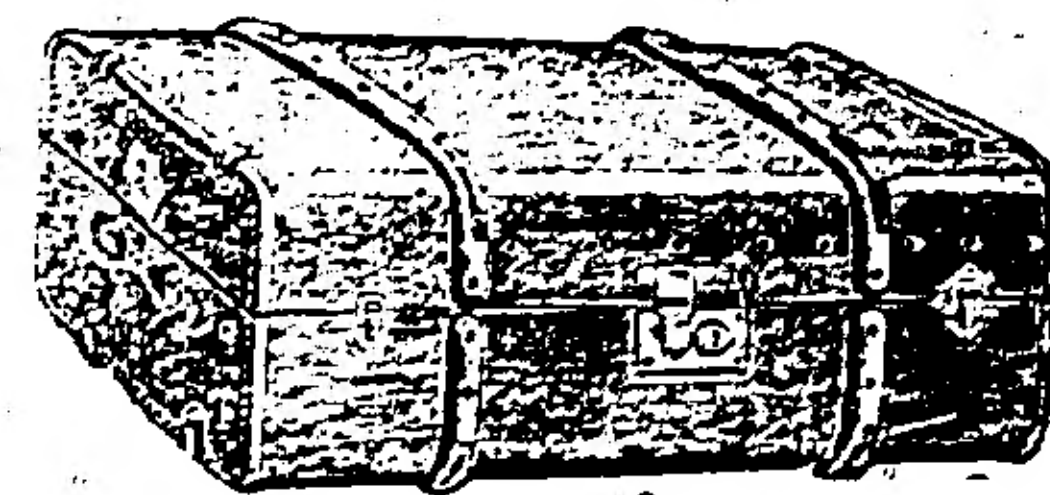
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Bank, from Tokyo.
Yuelee, from Shanghai.
H. Hoshino, Inaba Maru, from
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Bowers, St. Georges Hotel, from
Yokohama.
Changcheeshi, Lohhophing,
from Shanghai.
Chanho, Taitong Hotel, from
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Fooktongshan, Limmoontong,
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Sayentglatong, fourth story
Pingia Central Market, from
Amoy.
Sweekee Co., Cantong Road,
from Amoy.
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O. S. Orrick, (2) from Oakland,
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T. Nozaki, Kasuga Maru, from
Takow.
Taylor, Hongkong Hotel, from
Manila.
Vagnew, Hongkong Hotel,
from Gerrelaspis.
Wood, Roy. S. from New York.

Hongkong, April 17, 1919.
J. K. SIMON,
Superintendent.

PROBLEM OF COLOUR MUSIC.

RESULT OF EXPERIMENTS.

Some years ago (says the N.C. Daily News) there was published in these columns an article on "Colour Music" which was then being largely discussed, though eventually the movement and the invention which gave rise thereto was lost sight of in the war. Apparently, two gentlemen, unknown to each other, were working at the same idea. Mr. A. B. Hector's patent being registered in Australia three weeks before the arrival of a book on the same subject by Mr. A. Wallace Rimington, A.R.E., R.B.A., Professor of Fine Arts, Queen's College, London. An article in the Australian Town and Country Journal of January 22, 1919, deals with the subject as follows:

What is colour-music? Everyone knows that music is based upon the octave, and whatever the succession of intervals in each scale there is a fundamental note. It is a well-known fact that if the vibrations of any particular note are doubled the octave above it is sounded. It is also a scientific fact that, if colour is split up, all visible colours are resolvable into mixtures of those in the spectrum band or the rainbow, both of which contain all the primary colours.

THE RATE OF VIBRATION.

Investigation has made plain that, as with the sounds in the musical octave, the rate of vibration of the ether at the violet end of the colour band is approximately double that of the red. To put it exactly, "the octave of colour is in fact practically complete, and is a counter-part of the musical octave as regards the range of vibration, which produces it. It does not extend to the first note of the octave above it, but constitutes one nearly complete octave in itself."

This being so, it is advanced that just as a musician can play on the keyboard of an instrument, producing a succession of chords that induce aesthetic effects on the hearer, so it is possible by playing on the octave of colour to secure a like aesthetic result to the trained eye and mind. Indeed, it would probably be more accurate to term this effect music-colour than colour-music; but the main fact to be remembered is just this, that there are octaves of colour just as there are octaves of sound, and Mr. Hector has all along maintained that when colour can be played upon just as sound now is, as well as wonderfully beautiful decorative effect, an art of aesthetic and emotional value results.

THE FIRST INSTRUMENT.

As has been said, Mr. Hector's first instrument was, as he himself well knew, crude and imperfect, but nevertheless it clearly enough enunciated emphatically the correlation of sound and colour; it established a principle, and those who had scientific imagination could easily enough in 1912 forecast a vast mechanical improvement. The problem consisted, and it consisted with difficulties, in the perfecting of the electrical mechanism which as it were, made visible sound-vibration in the corresponding vibrations of colour.

Six years of incessant, unremitting experiment has resulted in almost perfect adjustment of such mechanism, and now the rhythmic colour "dance" is unspeakably beautiful to the eye. About the high decorative value of Mr. Hector's invention there can now be no possible shadow of doubt. Recently favoured with a private demonstration in the handsome music-room of the inventor at Greenwich (Sydney), I confess, although from the first I believed in its great decorative possibilities, that the results exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

A DANCE OF COLOURS.

Imagine a capacious, artistic room, one end of which was occupied by a small stage with a drop curtain. In front of the stage on the floor level, on the side, is an organ, on the other side a piano. Both are electrically connected with the coloured

lights at the rear of the stage, these lights representing the different colours of the spectrum-octave. All the front lights are turned down, then the curtains part, and seated at the piano Mr. Hector strikes the opening chords of a well-known sonata. Immediately the width and depth and height of the stage is flooded with the loveliest progressions and masses of colours. In the "Record of the Education Society" (No. 38) is a description by O.S. which by no means exaggerates the effect of this wonderful rhythmic dance of rainbow colours.

"The music-room is filled with soft darkness, relieved by the red glow of an electric light. At the far end parted curtains disclosed a dais made bower-like with palms and greenery. Alert with expectation, we watch the screen behind the stage. The musician is seated at the piano. He plays a few soft notes. There flashes across the screen a gleam of colour and we are transported into a realm of changing fancy. Called forth by deep, rich music, a vivid crimson comes from the darkness of the screen, changes to purple, to green, and then disappears. Now the yellow of the sun mingles with the shadows of the palms, and in fancy we gaze over the burning desert as we rest by an oasis. Now we are under the shady tree of a woodland garden, children are laughing, birds sing, and fountains splash. Yet, as we watch, the colours deepen again to purple and blue. A wild sea lashing up thin gossamers of foam. A merciless wind bends the trees on the shore. The low rumbles of thunder end in a mighty peal, and then—silence! Our boat glides across calm water. The hills rise up dark against the evening sun, showing the feathery outlines of the trees.

DEMONSTRATIONS BEYOND "DOUBT."

"The colours brighten again. A rosy pink trembles as if it wished to stay, and we 'ing to hold it back, but it has gone, and another as elusive as itself takes its place. Now they are there together, hiding amongst the shadows of the palms. The sweet treble notes are calling them forth. We are drawn to them; we rise with them, and then quietly sink again as the music fades softly away."

"Again I add that the beauties of such colour demonstration is beyond all cavilling. A number of interesting questions present themselves in the foregoing, one of the most interesting of which must be as to whether the colours range simultaneously through the spectrum and the range of the instrument or only through an octave. The article from which the above is taken does not say, nor does it explain the principle upon which any one note is assigned to any one colour, unless it is implied that the greater the wavelength of light of a certain colour the lower the note in the scale. If this indeed be the case a fascinating picture presents itself of compositions ranging a limited scale being accompanied by delightful effects perhaps entirely in the varying shades of one beautiful colour, or, in another case a deep red thunderstorm ranging through the sun-light of the middle clef to the blue sky of the upper register—or it vice versa? There is, of course, a possibility that at present the invention goes no further than the arbitrary allocation of a certain colour to a particular note, in which event the whole idea can only be classed as music with colour effects, but if the physicist can eventually establish an affinity between colour and sound—and this may already be done for all we know—then the colour interpretation of music may very well become a scientific and artistic possibility. For instance, if green light of various shades by some means was made to induce vibration in a G-string—and a G-string only—and so on, the application of such a natural property in the manner indicated would lift the idea above the status of a very interesting and charming but, nevertheless arbitrary, mechanical production of effects which are already more or less the property of a well-equipped stage.

BOLSHEVISM.

AS WESTERN EUROPE SEES IT.

Mr. Simeon Strasky writes in the New York Evening Post as follows:—

Paris, January 31.—Where is the Bolshevik revolution that was to sweep forward from Germany and engulf western Europe? Arriving in London, a matter of seven weeks ago, one was told in certain quarters that Bolshevism was just around the corner. But if the revolution is around the corner, then it must be moving in the wrong direction and at a pace fast enough to turn another corner as you round the one behind.

Some anxiety there undoubtedly was in England in mid-December, concerning the problems of demobilisation, the mood of the returning troops, the temper of the women who by hundreds of thousands would be turned out of their jobs in the factory and the richer, freer life which the factory had brought them. But as for the actual advent of the Soviet, though the name was common enough in extreme radical circles, you were told in England to look for it on the Continent.

The reasons for this belief, as I had them from various competent sources in England, resolve themselves into a familiar historical factor—the traditional temper of the British masses and the traditional talent and insight of the British ruling classes. British labour might be discontented, restless, apprehensive, but it was not yet ready for Socialism. Largely factitious though the out-come of the British general election maybe, there was no explaining away the fact that while Labour sent seventy-five members into the House of Commons and of them sixty-five anti-Lloyd George, it nevertheless rejected every one of the Labour leaders suspected, whether justly or not, of flirting with the idea of revolution. British labour repudiated Ramsay MacDonald, Snowden, Arthur Henderson, and Lansbury and chose to be represented by Barnes, Clynes, and J. H. Thomas.

On the other hand, my attention was called to men like Lord Robert Cecil, an aristocrat of a broad and far-seeing idealism, who embodied in himself the innate gift of the British ruling classes for reading the signs of the times for throwing new bridges of compromise and conciliation across new social crevasses. The Cecil and the Smuts were the complement to the Barnes and the Clynes. It was different, I was told in France, where the gulf between proletarians and bourgeoisie was abrupt, and no inclination existed on either side to throw out a bridgework of compromise and understanding.

There was a moment, early in January, when such optimism seemed in danger. Within a day or two there came the soldier disturbances at Folkestone and a demonstration in Whitehall by several hundred men from one of the camps near London. Here, it seemed, was almost the Soviet coming to town on commandeered motor lorries. Actually the outcome justified the cheerful view I have just described. The thousands who demonstrated at Folkestone did so in orderly manner. The men who rode into Whitehall rode away again after registering their protest. And on the other hand, the authorities learned the lesson quickly. The men at Folkestone had a solid grievance and the remedy was immediately applied. The demand for quicker demobilisation voiced by the Whitehall demonstrators elicited an almost immediate response. Demobilisation speeded up.

The British gift for tackling a problem in time (always excepting Ireland) is best illustrated at the moment of writing by the official statement of the Government's plan for organising an army of occupation of 900,000 men. That is another way of saying to an army of 3,500,000 men that nearly four-fifths of them are to be sent home as fast as trains can carry them. In every army,

naturally, there is an intense desire to go home when the fighting is over. Our American soldiers are homesick. The French are eager to get back to their fields and factories. But while our own men are still in ignorance of the Government's intentions, and while nothing definite has as yet been laid of a far-reaching French demobilisation, the British soldiers now know that four out of every five of them are soon going home. Satisfying four men out of every five is a wonderful remedy against discontent; especially when the remaining fifth man receives a noticeable raise in pay. That again is British foresight.

"You are not afraid of revolution, then?" "In England for the next two or three years? No. But in France, perhaps."

So one went to France. Is Bolshevism coming, I asked one veteran observer, incidentally not a Frenchman, and so likely to be more objective in his views.

"Bolshevism? Well, hardly." But how about the sharp gulf between proletarian and bourgeois in France; how about the traditional hatred going at least back to the Commune of '71? The gulf, I was told, is there, but the bourgeoisie is altogether too strong.

Then Clemenceau, supposing he is the imperialist his enemies call him, is prepared to challenge popular resentment if it should exist?

Yes, I was told. To the extent of—? Machine guns? Possibly. There is nothing Clemenceau so loves as a fight. He is a man after Lenin's own heart.

This view was confirmed to me from another source, from a Russian long resident in Paris, a Socialist in affiliation with the Soviet, and therefore not inclined to underestimate the forces of revolution anywhere. He quoted statistics.

"Of something like eleven millions contributables, taxpayers or, as one might say, heads of families in this country," he said, "only two millions are of the labouring class. The rest are peasants and middle-class; in other words, property-owners; the disparity in numbers is too great. In addition the working class here is badly organised."

And those middle-class people and peasants hold Russian bonds? Any number of French Socialists own Lenin's scraps of paper, I was told. Then Bolshevism west of the Rhine? Not in France first I was told. England must show the way.

Of the revolutionary threat in Italy I am not competent to speak otherwise than to voice the suspicion that the frequency with which we are now being asked to watch Italy seems to be another illustration of Bolshevism around the corner, but out of sight. In addition I would recall the statement made by a very acute French observer that Italian Bolshevism might be largely the creation of the Italian Government, which is not averse to backing up its claims at the Peace Conference by the plea and threat of dire consequences at home otherwise. *Chantage*, my informant called it; blackmail.

But if such are conditions at home, what of the armies? For, after all, it is armed men, whether at the front or at home, that put through Bolshevik revolutions. Here again we are driven back to the significance of the British Government's plan for the organisation of its Army of Occupation.

When an army of three, and a half million is reduced to less than a million, you reduce the raw material of discontent by much more than the ratio of four-fifths which the figures indicate. The two and a half millions who are soon going home will be the older men, eager for work and family, the longer service men who are physically and spiritually tired out, the educated men of business, the professions, the arts, the schools, who are never in love with soldiering. In other words, you drain off those very elements which the monstrous size of the world war sucked into the armies and who brought with them the civilian outlook upon life. It is a com-

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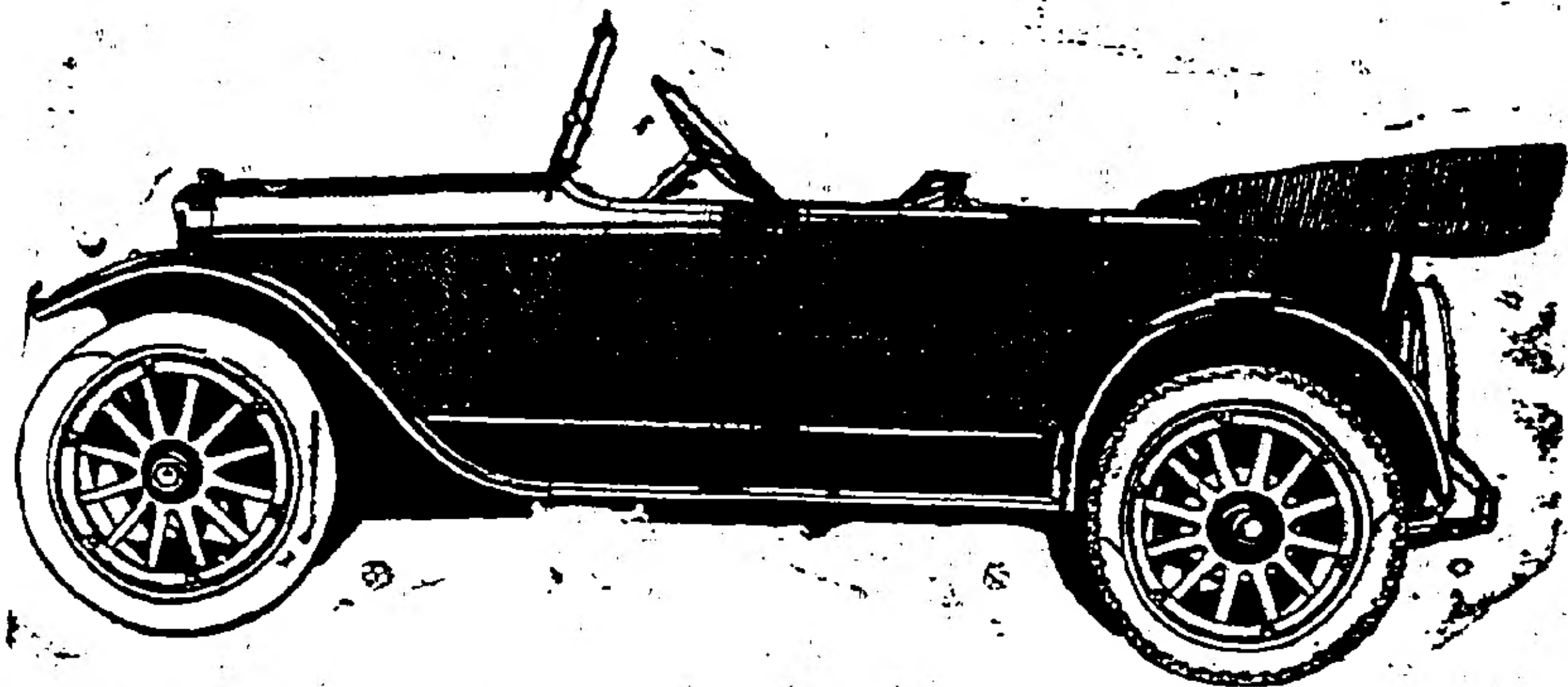
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A VEXED QUESTION.

There is a frightful dissension at the sign of the Blue Triangle, which marks the Young Women's Christian Association, writes the Pioneer's lady correspondent in London. Certain of the Young Women wish to smoke. In one or two centres a room has actually been set apart for this unseemly practice. The Council are up in arms and strict enquiry has been set on foot. The girls imbued with the feminine spirit which "has demanded votes and seats in Parliament" insist on equal rights with the men. At the sign of the Red Triangle men smoke, they say. The Y. M. C. A. provide "cheap cigarettes along with their free newspaper. Why are the Christian Young Women to be barred from the pleasant vice? A smoking lounge as an adjunct to the Bible classes, shorthand lessons and cooking lectures of the ordinary Young Women's Christian Association may sound unsuitable, but the girls are out for their cigarettes and mean to get them. Meantime the unregenerate smile a little or prescribe free rations of chocolate instead of Woodbines—but the issue is not in doubt. Woman can achieve anything nowadays. For the first time in the history of Parliament women reporters sat in the Press Gallery when the King opened the session. The Ladies' Gallery is, however, not yet open to men.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

JAPAN COTTON.

Capital of March 14 remarks that from the beginning of February the British cotton trade has been freed from restriction of output by which it had been regulated for more than two years. Millowners are now at liberty to run as many spindles and looms as they desire for full weekly hours. The condition of the trade, however, is not such that it can be put right at once, even though it is free to map out its own course, and the decision has come at a time when there is not sufficient business to enable producers to take advantage of this restoration to liberty. The Control Board is not yet disbanded, and it is suggested by several influential members that "the remainder of its days may well be spent in co-operation with the operatives' representatives in urging the Government to abolish all licenses and other restrictions, and give the industry a chance of winning back its great export business, which, if it means a great deal to Lancashire, means also a great deal to the nation at large."

JAPANESE COPPER MARKET.

The copper market in Japan remains dull and inactive, hardly any new transactions being reported, in spite of the fact that the price has come down very low and production has been cut down to a great extent. With the exception of a few big mines, all mines are either curtailing their production or closing down their refineries. A rumour that China has bought copper to a substantial extent in Japan on behalf of its mints has been circulated in the market lately, and among some operators it was hoped that it would affect the market favourably, but it seems to have failed to produce this effect.

PRICE OF COAL.

Hitherto the price of coal at Panama has been G.13 per ton on the Atlantic side and G.14.50 on the Pacific side, but from April the price has been lowered to G.11.50 on both sides for steamers making the passage of the canal. For steamers which do not use the canal, G.13.50 per ton will be charged on the Pacific side. On the Atlantic side, the same price will be charged to all ships, whether passing the canal or not. The above prices are in effect from April 1.

BRITAIN'S COAL OUTPUT.

The output of coal in Great Britain in 1918 amounted to 227,040,500 tons, being a decrease, compared with 1917 of 21,432,500 tons. Exports (including the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel) amounted to about 35,000,000 tons, a reduction of 3,501,000 tons. Consequently, the balance left for home consumption (including foreign bunkers—about 3,908,500 tons) was 192,062,600 tons, being 17,909,400 tons less than in 1917.

NOTICE.

G. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony, should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate in literature has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for many years. He has a good method of training Europeans to learn the Chinese language, and is prepared to give a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office or direct to No. 12 Wellington Street, first floor and to Messrs. Ribeiro and Silva, Old Supreme Court, Ground floor.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

NOTICE.

NOTICE—Owing to rumours that the Maison Lily has been sold, Madame Lily begs to inform her customers that such statements are absolutely incorrect. Any person known to repeat such false statement, which is liable to injure the above business, will be prosecuted.

MADAME LILY.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1919.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

TT Demand	3/4 15/16
30 d/s	3/5 1/16
60 d/s	3/5 3/16
4 m/s	3/5 5/16
TT Shanghai	Nom.
TT Singapore	145 1/2
TT Japan	154 1/2
TT India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
TT San Francisco	79 3/4
co & New York	
TT Java	155
TT Manila	N. m.
TT France	477
Demand Paris	477 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	3/6
4 m/s D/P	3/4 1/16
6 m/s L/C	3/6 3/16
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	3/6 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco co & New York	81 1/2
1 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	494 1/2
6 m/s France	499 1/2
Demand Germany	
Demand New York	79 3/4
TT Bombay	Nom.
Demand Bombay	
TT Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Calcutta	
Demand Manila	163 1/4
Demand Singapore	145 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	
On Bangkok	45 3/4
Overseas	530 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	41 40
Bar Silver, per oz	48 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	5 1/2 dis.
" 10 "	5 1/2 dis.
" 5 "	5 1/2 dis.
C. coins	6 1/2 dis.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD—Pursuant to an ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG dated the 7th day of March 1919 made in an Action in the matter of the Estate of HO TSUN SAN alias HO SHU TONG alias HO SAN OHUNG alias HO A SIK alias HO A SEEK alias HO A SIK deceased

BY
MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT
at his Auction Rooms in
Luddell Street

WEDNESDAY
the 30th day of April 1919
at 3 o'clock in the
AFTERNOON
IN TWENTY LOTS.
THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY

situated and being Nos. 49 and 51 Hollywood Road standing on Island Lot No. 200, Nos. 402 and 406 Queen's Road West Nos. 5 and 7 Sam To Lane all standing on the Remaining Portion of Section F of Island Lot No. 800, Nos. 51, 53, 137 and 153 Second Street standing on the Remaining Portion of Island Lot No. 759 and Section G, and the Remaining Portion of Island Lot No. 800, Nos. 27, 31, 33, 37, 39, and 41 Centre Street standing on the Remaining Portion of Island Lot No. 754, Nos. 26, 28 and 52, First Street standing on the Remaining Portion of Island Lot No. 759 and the Remaining Portion of Island Lot No. 583, No. 43 Graham Street standing on the Remaining Portion of Island Lot No. 196, No. 30 Peel Street and No. 22 Gage Street, being respectively Section E and Section G of Island Lot No. 187, Victoria Hongkong.

Lot 1 consists of the two semi-European Houses, Nos. 49 and 51 Hollywood Road held under a Crown Lease having 932 years to run.

Lot 2 comprises Nos. 402 Queen's Road West and No. 7 Sam To Lane.

Lot 3 comprises No. 406 Queen's Road West.

Lot 4 comprises No. 5 Sam To Lane.

Lots 5 & 6 are Nos. 137 and 153 Second Street.

Lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are all held for a term of 999 years of which 942 years are unexpired.

Lot 7 to 12 inclusive are Nos. 27, 31, 33, 37, 39 and 41 Centre Street, one house for each lot. All are held under a Crown Lease having 942 years unexpired.

Lots 13, 14 and 15 comprise Nos. 1 and 53 Second Street and 52 First Street. These lots a so have an unexpired term of 942 years.

Lots 16 and 17 are Nos. 26 and 28 First Street held under a Crown Lease with 933 years unexpired.

Lot 18 is No. 43 Graham Street. This lot has 934 years to run.

Lots 19 and 20 are No. 30 Peel Street and No. 22 Gage Street. They are both held under a Crown Lease having an unexpired term of 930 years. All the above houses except lot 1 are Chinese houses.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from and sale plans of the property may be inspected at the offices of—

Mr. E. L. AGASSIZ,
24 Queen's Road Central.

or
Mr. GEORGE P. LAMMERT
The Auctioneer.

U. S. VICTORY LOAN

G \$4,500,000,000

MATURITY - - - 1923

INTEREST - - - 4 1/2%

Closing on May 10th, 1919.

Applications received

by the

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

CORPORATION.

9, Queen's Road Central,

HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(For account of the concerned)

100 Bales Green Striped Gunny Bags (2 1/2 lbs.)

100 Bales Blue Striped Gunny Bags (2 1/2 lbs.)

Terms—Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

20 Cases Ultramarine Blue Balls

(more or less damaged by Sea-water ex s/a "Camarnvashire")

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Provisions

Terms—Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

(for account of the concerned)

9 1/2 tons Round Mild Steel Bars

1/2 and 5 1/2" x 1 1/2"

Terms: Cash on delivery

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY the 29th April, 1919,

commencing at 3 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

The British Steamer

"HOI MINC"

(612 Tons gross Reg.)

with all her Machinery,

Engines, Cables, Gear, Appliances

etc. etc.

Terms: Cash.

For further particulars apply to

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP

CO., LTD.

An Interim Dividend of 5%

(\$3.00) per Share has been declared

and will be payable on the 5th

of May, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the

Company will be closed from the

30th of April to the 5th of May,

to be days inclusive, during which

time no Transfer of Shares can

be registered.

DOUGLAS LAMPAIK & CO.

General Manager,

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1919.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially authorized by Presidential

Mandate of 22nd November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$12,379,000.00

Reserve Funds \$3,197,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES:

(Peking): Haining, Tungchow,

(North): Miyun, Chohsien, Pashien,

Niulansan, Huanhsu, (Chihli):

Tientsin, Pootung, Lutai, Tsinhai,

Sangfang, Shantefu, Tang-

shan, Taming, Chohhsien Weinsen,

(Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden,

Kirin, Taitshar, Newchang, Liao-

yuanchow, Heho, Hainingfu,

Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung,

Tiching, Chinghsien, Sileng, Hulao,

Suiwatu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kung-

chuling, Liaoyang, Fuyin, Yenchi,

Kaipingien (Hupoh): Hankow,

Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha,

(Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanking,

Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang,

Wush, Hanchowfu, Tungchow,

(South): Tsinghsien, (Shantung):

Tainan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien,

Lintsinsien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu,

Yunhsien, Sinkianghsien, Taitungfu,

(Hokai): Kaihsing, Chowkiatow,

Hsuehsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong,

Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien:

Foochow, Amoy, Hankow,

Chaochowfu, Changchowfu, San-

tsao, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shao-

sing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow,

Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Kinkiang,

(Kiangsu): Nanchang, Kinkiang,

Kanchowfu, Chintehchen, Chian,

(Anhui): Wuhu, Anhing, Pangow,

Luchowfu, Taitung, Tungki, Luan,

(Szechuen): Kweichow: Kweichowfu,

(Shansi): Shansi, Hangchowfu,

(Sichuan): Kweichow, Paotow-

chen (Tsinhai): Kailan Fengchen,

(Urumi): Urumi, Hailiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current ac-

counts and fixed deposits. Terms

on application. Every description of

Banking Business transacted. Loans

granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF

TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND

SOLICIT YOUR KIND INSPECTION.

WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER

REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY

EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO

SUPPLY TYPEWRITER REQUISITES

SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR RIBBONS

CARBON PAPER, ETC.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

2.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

2.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

2.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

2.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

2.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

2.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

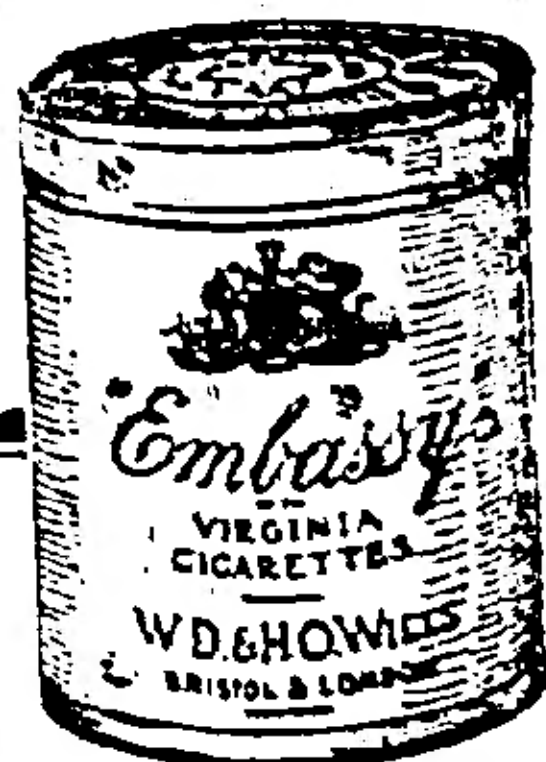
2.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

2.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

2.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

2.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

NOTICES.



Embassy

No. 77
VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES.

Such Cigarettes can only be offered by
Manufacturers possessing a staff of Experts
who have had many years' experience in
the manufacture of High Class Cigarettes.

THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE

STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

NOTICE.



(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MITSUBISHI, KISHIDA,
YOSHINOYA, NIPPON, KAMAYAMA, SATO,
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAMITAKADA, NISAI
AND OTUBARI COAL MINES.
Agents for SANTO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
TIVES:—NAGASAKI, KATSU-
WAKAMATSU, MOI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOS-
TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN,
TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—
Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong:—
"IWASAKISAI."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 25d. 1919. (8a.)—No returns from
Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has
decreased slightly at all reporting
stations: it is probably higher over S.
Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day. 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st 8.29 inches
against an average of 10.63 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Direction:—
Force:—
Weather:—
Rain:—
E. & S.E.
winds;
moderate;
cloudy;
drizzling
rain.

1. Hongkong to Gey Road.

2. Formosa Channel.

3. South coast of China to—The same
between H.K. and Lamooki as No. 1.

4. South coast of China to—The same
between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.

5. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, April 25, 1919.

NOTICE.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Day & Date Observed.
Barometer — 29.94 29.89 29.87
Temperature — 73 71 75
Humidity — 81 94 90
Wind Direction — E. E. E.
Force — 4 4 3
Weather — 0 0 0
Rain — 0.00 0.00 0.00
E. & S.E. winds;
moderate;
cloudy;
drizzling
rain.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The T.K.K. is in receipt of telegraphic
advice that the S.S. SHINTO MARU left
San Francisco on April 10th, and will
be due at this Port on May 13th.

HOTELS.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Spacious and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 45 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate
Rates. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Telephone 812. MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL — The leading hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL (opening in the summer of 1919) — The coming seaside resort of South China.

THE HOTEL MANSIONS (Office premises) — The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific
Ocean Services, and the leading American
business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and
refrigerated motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as
banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment,
decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or
representatives will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 223, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT 9.15 P.M. TO-NIGHT

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Episode 18 "At the Pistol's Point."

Episode 19 "The Hooded Terror Unmasked"

To-night you will be on tenter hooks to see who
the individual is that has kept you guessing so
long. Wonder if you did mark the right man.

HAROLD LLOYD

in
"THAT'S HIM"

Thursday Matinee 24th April at 5.15 p.m.

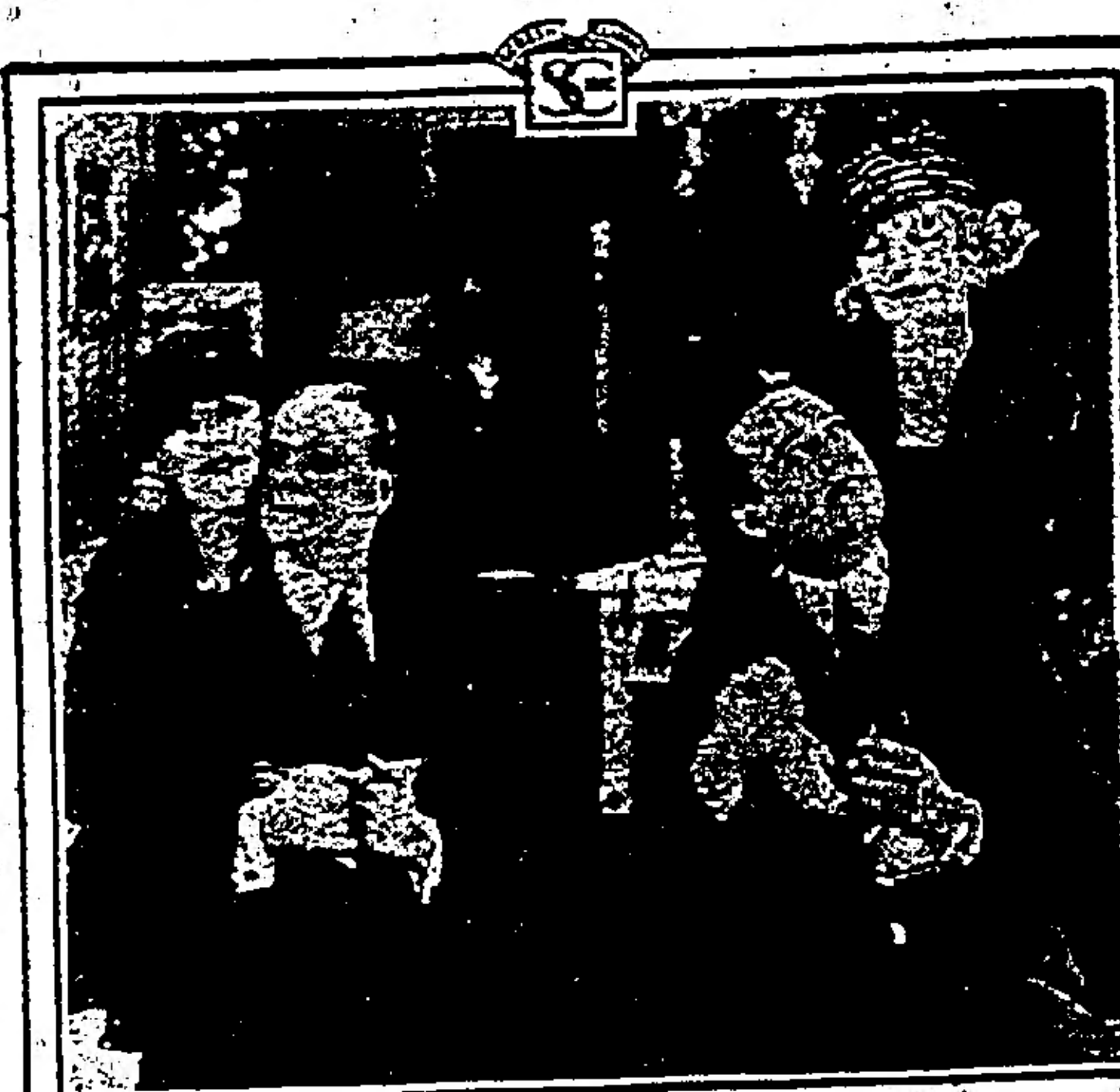
Bryant Washburn in KIDDER & KO.

Sunday Matinee 27th April, at 6 p.m.

SNOW GIRL.

Booking at ANDERSON'S

BIG ATTRACTION

AT
THE CORONET

THE DOLLY SISTERS in "THE MILLION DOLLAR DOLLIES"

FIVE ACTS OF ROMANCE & BEAUTY

Commencing To-night

at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Prices as usual. Booking at Robinson's.

HOTELS.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL,

Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CHAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents

Are resident Managers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by CHAS. MANN
Wilson, at 11, Ice House Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

April 25.

Wai Shing, 1169, Br. Capt.
Mathews, Bangkok, J. M.—
Mooring—C 45.
Hangsang, 1356, Br. Capt. Comm-
ing, Singapore, Admiralty.
—Mooring—B 5.
Hok Canton, 556, British, Capt.
Sparke, K.C. Wan, Yat Hing.
—Mooring—Wharf.
Tung Shing, 1173, Br. Capt.
Jowett, Shanghai, J. M.
—Mooring—B 7.
British Knight, 3166, Br. Capt.
Putt, Balikpapan, A. P. Co.
—Tai Koktsui.
Taming, 1356, Br. Capt. Pennefa-
ther, Bangkok, B. & S.—
Mooring—Quarantine.
Derango, 4011, American, Capt.
Self, Seattle, Admiral Line.
Anakusan Maru, 1370, Japanese,
Capt. Kitan, Keelung, O.S.K.
Toyo Maru, 4800, Japanese, Capt.
Hoyakawa, Kobe, N. Y. K.—
Mooring—K. W.
Pak Wo, 1142, Ch. Capt. Addin,
Shanghai, Kwong Hing.—
Mooring—C 44.
Kung Ping, 1742, Chinese, Capt.
Hosie, Shanghai, China Mt.—
Mooring—A 6.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Shinfoo for Hongay
Kung Ping for Canton
Hok Canton for K. C. Wan
Tyndareus for Seattle
Pak Wo for Shanghai
Bassano for London via Singapore
Wosang for Manila
Chuen On for Hoihow
Magato Maru No. 28 for Swatow

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per S.S. Senator for Seattle:—
Rev. A. E. Seagrave, Miss G. R.
Seagrave, Mr. E. P. Molina, Mr. A.
Munzick, Mrs. E. Munzick, Mr. Jno.
Electer, Capt. Benfield, Mr. M. M.
Johlin, Miss N. Rodriguez, Miss L.
Rodriguez, Mrs. Espirita, Mr. J.
Espirita, Mr. J. Rodriguez, Mr. A.
W. Blauder, Mr. C. G. Sall, Mr. E.
A. Foster, Mr. E. G. Bolton, Miss

B. MacGavin, Miss A. MacGavin,
Miss R. MacGavin, Miss M. Mac-
Gavin, Mr. J. M. MacGavin, Mrs.
M. J. Hovells, Mrs. H. Hair, Mr.
J. Hair, Master G. Hair, Mr. and
Mrs. P. J. Harwood, Miss Helen
Harwood, Mr. C. A. Robinson, Mr.
and Mrs. R. Sheppard, Mr. C. E.
Smith, Mr. C. Toda, Mr. B. Toda
and son, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Harr,
Master Harr, Mr. Raymond Voigt,
Mr. C. C. Taylor, Mr. C. Nelson,
Mr. H. R. Momany, Mr. H. C.
Wright, Mr. A. E. Ricks, Mr. R. G.
Blandford, Mr. Chas. Staff, Mr. A.
Schultz, Mr. C. F. Linden, Mr. C.
Nilsen, Mr. I. Carlson, Mr. T.
Fitzwilliams, Mr. A. Sandstrom,
Mr. Jas. Bacon, Mr. F. Kallinen,
Mr. J. T. Clark, Miss J. A. de la
Cruz, Miss E. Martinez, Mr. F. H.
Scott, Mr. C. W. Roh, Mr. E. H.
Ellicott, Mr. King, Mr. Wong Ping,
Mr. Wong Kum Hong, Miss Wong
Guam, Mrs. Won Lan Shee, Mr. J.
T. Lundquist, Mr. E. V. Peters, Mr.
C. Jensen, Mr. I. Johnson, Mr. P.
de Kam.

POST OFFICE.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per TOBOLSK, 27th

April.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Bangkok—Per FAUSANG, 26th

April, 11 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per AOBASAN

MARU, 26th April, 11 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per BURMA

MARU, 26th April, 3 p.m.

Java, Port Moresby via Batavia—

Per TUPANAS, 26th April,

3 p.m.

Swatow, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and

Tientsin—Per CHEONG-

SHING, 26th April, 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per

CHONGSANG, 26th April,

5 p.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per CHAK-

SANG, 26th April, 5 p.m.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship

"SEIYO MARU."

Steamer arrived from JAPAN

PORTS, Thursday April 24.

Consignees of cargo are hereby

notified to present their bills of

lading for countersignature and

take immediate delivery from

alongside steamer or the Com-
pany's godown, where all cargo

impeding immediate discharge

will be landed at consignee's

risk.

Storage charges will be as-
sessed on cargo remaining un-

delivered on and after Thursday,

May 1st.

All broken, chafed and damaged

packages will be landed into the

company's godown, where same

will be examined on Monday,

May 5th, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognised

after the goods have left the

steamer or godown and none will

be entertained if presented later

than three weeks after arrival of

steamer.

No fire insurance whatever

will be effected.

T. TAICU,

Manager.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1919.

Shanghai and North China—Per

WINGSANG, 26th April,

5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 27th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—

Per HAIHONG, 27th April,

9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via

Keelung—Per AMAKUSA

MARU, 27th April, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per

TIENTSIN, 27th April, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per

CHENAN, 27th April, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 29th April.

Saigon—Per LIENSHING, 29th

April, 8 a.m.